

Cand. Med. Sci.

TATARINOV, V. G.

Dissertation: "Innervation of the Arteries and Veins of Tongue and the Lower Tooth Artery in Human."

26/6/50
Moscow Medical Stomatological Inst.

SO Vecheryaya Moskva
Sum 71

USSR/Human and Animal Morphology (Normal and Pathological) Nervous System. S

Abs Jour : Ref' Zhur - Biol., No 7, 1958, No 31200

into another (bone, periosteum, periodontium, tooth, etc), which unites them into a general tooth-jaw system.

Card : 2/2

TATARINOV, V.G.

Paths of venous blood outflow from the mandible. Stomatologija
40 no.1:69-72 Ja-F '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Iz kafedry normal'noy anatomi (zav. - prof. N.V.Kolesnikov)
Moskovskogo meditsinskogo stomatologicheskogo instituta (direktor -
dotsent G.N.Beletskiy), (JAWS--BLOOD SUPPLY)

TATARINOV, Vasiliy Georgiyevich; GAL'PERIN, Yu.M., red.; MATVEYEVA, M.M.,
tekhn. red.

[Textbook of human anatomy and physiology] Uchebnik anatomii i
fiziologii cheloveka. 2. izd. perer. Moskva, Medgiz, 1963.
347 p. (MIRA 16:6)
(ANATOMY, HUMAN) (PHYSIOLOGY)

TATARINOV, V.G., dotsent; IL'INA, N.A., dotsent

Spontaneous segment and its content. Trudy 1-go MMI 38:11-20 '65.
(MIRA 18:10)

TATARINOV, V.P.; LYSENKO, N.I.; NOVOSEL'TSEV, N.V., red.;
[REDACTED] MESOVA, I.F., tekhn. red.

[Working felling areas with the preservation of young growth and young stands in the logging camps of Udmurtia] Razrabotka lesosek s ohraneniem podrosta i moloiniaka v lesopromkhozakh Udmurtii. Moskva, TSentr. in-t tekhn. informatsii i ekon. issledovaniia po lesnoi, bumazhnoi i derevoobrabatyvalushchei promyshl., 1963.

(MIRA 16:8)

26 p.

(Udmurt A.S.S.R.--Lumbering)

TATARINOV, Valentin Petrovich; LYSENKO, Nikolay Il'ich;
YERMOLINSKIY, T.A., red.

[New technology of working cutovers in Udmurtia] Novaia
tekhnologija razrabotki lesosek v Udmurtii. Moskva, Les-
naia promyshlennost', 1964. 62 p. (NIRA 18:3)

TATARINOV, Ye.O.

TATARINOV, Ye.O.

Effect of antireticular cytotoxic serum on infectious anemia in
splenectomized rats. Medich.zhur. 16:83-90 '47. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Z Institutu eksperimental'noi biologii i patologii Ministerstva
okhoroni zdorov'ya URSR (direktor - akad. O.O.Bogomolets' [deceased]).
2. Chlen-korespondent AN URSR.
(SERUM) (ANEMIA) (SPLEEN--SURGERY)

TATARINOV, Ye.O., prof.; GLUZMAN, F.A., kand.med.nauk

Effect of benzene on the hemopoietic system. Medich,zhur. 16:91-94 '47.
(MIRA 10:12)

1. Z kafedri patologichnoi fiziologii (zav. - prof. Ye.O.Tatarinov)
Kiivs'kogo ordena Trudovogo Chervonogo Pravora medichnogo institutu
im. akad. O.O.Bogomol'tsya. 2. Chlen-korespondent AN URSR (for Tata-
rinov)

(BLOOD) (BENZENE--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

TATARINOV, Ye.O.

Academician A.A.Bogomolets and his influence on the theories of
scientists at the Kiev Medical Institute. Medych.zhur. 18 no.1:
35-45 '48. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Chlen-korespondent AN URSR.
(BOGOMOLETS, ALEKSANDR ALEKSANDROVICH, 1881-1946)

~~TATARINOV, Ye. A.~~

Role of the vegetative nervous system in immunogenesis. Medych.zhur.
19 no.3:33-48 '49. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Z Institutu klinichnoi fiziologii im. akad. O.O.Bogomol'tsya AN
URSR (direktor - chl.-kor. AN URSR P.Ye.Kavets'kiy) I kafedra patolo-
gichnoi fiziologii (zaveduvach - chl.-kor. AN URSR Ye.O.Tatarinov)
Kiivs'kogo ordena Trudovogo Chervonogo Praporra medichnogo instituta
im. akad. O.O.Bogomol'tsya (direktor - dots. T.Ya.Kalinichenko). 2.
Chlen-korespondent AN URSR.

(NERVOUS SYSTEM, SYMPATHETIC)

TATARINOV, Ye.A. [Tatarynov, IE.O.]

Permeability of connective tissues. Fiziol. zhur. [Ukr.] 7
no.3:352-361 My-Je '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Kafedra patologicheskoy fiziologii Kiyevskogo meditsinskogo
instituta im. akademika A.A.Bogomol'tsa.
(CONNECTIVE TISSUES)

TATARINOV, Yu. S.

Letter to the editor of "Fiziologicheskii zhurnal SSSR". Fiziol. zhur. 39
no.3:404 My-Je '53. (MLRA 6:6)

1. Astrakhanskiy Gosudarstvennyy meditsinskiy institut.
(Blood pressure), (Bulavintseva, A.I.) (Seleznev, S.A.)

TATARINOV, Yu. S.

TATARINOV, Yu. S. -- "On the Content of Ergoline in the Blood in Anaphylaxis of Dogs." Min Health RSFSR. Ivanovo State Medical Inst. Astrakhan, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Medical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No 1, 1956

USSR / General Problems of Pathology. Allergy.

U

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 22, 1958, 102422.

Abstract: ether narcosis, the fluctuations of Br at the time of AS are weakly expressed. Preliminary introduction of phenamine led to sharp fluctuation of Br concentration (on the average, an increase in the 1st phase to 6.11 mg%, decreased in the 2nd to 1.1 mg%). If, during the period of sensitization, the animals received NaBr (0.5-3 g), then the AS course ran easier and the mortality decreased from 54 to 16%. The author considers hyperbrominemia, which arises at the time of AS, as a defensive reaction.

Card 2/2

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~~TATARLIQOV, Yu. S.~~

Fluctuation in the bromine level of the blood during sensitization, anaphylactic shock, and the post-shock period [with summary in English]. Biul.eksp.biol. i med. 45 no.1:47-51 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy fiziologii Astrakhanskogo meditsinskogo instituta. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom MN SSSR V.N. Chernigovskim.

(ALLERGY, experimental,
blood bromine in (Rus))

(BROMINE, in blood,
in exper. allergy (Rus))

Country : USSR
Category : Human and Animal Physiology, Internal Secretion
Abs. Jour. : Ref Zhur Biol., No. 2, 1959, No. 8302
Author : Zakharov, S.V.; Tatarinov, Yu.S.
Institut. : --
Title : The Mechanism of the Action of Insulin. Communication
V. The Effect of Insulin on Blood Glucose Levels in the
Dog during Electrosleep.
Orig Pub. : Byul. eksperim. biol. i med., 1958, 45, No. 3, 19--22

Abstract : Glycemia in dogs during electrosleep remained
substantially unchanged. When insulin (1--10 units/kg)
was injected, hypoglycemia was noted. Electrosleep
exerted no effect on the degree of hypoglycemia, but
prevented the occurrence of convulsions, in spite of
the fact that blood sugar was lowered to 30--40 mg%
(in awake animals convulsions occurred 2--3 hours after
the injection of insulin). Within 1 to 2 hours after
electrosleep was terminated (5--6 hours after the in-
jection of insulin) signs of hyperinsulinism developed,
i.e., salivation, panting, adynamia; convulsions were
occasionally seen.

Card: 1/1

TATARINOV, Yu.S.

Use of paper precipitation in the evaluation of immune reactions
of serum proteins in syphilis. Biul.eksp.biol. i med. 47 no.6:
83-84 Je '59. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Iz kafedry biologicheskoy khimii (zav. - prof.S.V.Zakharov)
Astrakhanskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - kand.med.nauk
I.N.Alamdarov). Predstavlena deyestvitel'nym chlerom AMN SSSR
N.N.Zhukovym-Verezhnikovym.

(WASSERMANN REACTION,

paper precipitation in evaluation of immune
properties of serum proteins (Rus.)

TATARINOV, Yu.S.; TSUKROVA, F.M.

Fractionated properties of serum proteins under acute ionizing
radiation with conditions of stimulation and inhibition of the
central nervous system. Med. rad. 5 no.9:86-87 S '60.

(MIRA 13:12)

(NERVOUS SYSTEM) (BLOOD PROTEINS)
(RADIATION SICKNESS)

TATARINOV, Yu.S.

Immuno-electrophoresis of precipitating sera on paper. Lab.delo
6 no.3:37-39 My-Je '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Kaf'edra biokhimi (zav. - prof. S.V. Zakharov) Astrakhanskogo
meditsinskogo instituta im. A.V. Iunacharskogo.
(PAPER ELECTROPHORESIS) (BLOOD PROTEINS)

ZAKHAROV, S.V.; TATARINOV, Yu.S.

Fractional composition of serum proteins in hyperinsulinism. Probl.
endok. i gorm. 6 no. 4:96-99 Jl-Ag '60. (MIRA 14:1)
(BLOOD PROTEINS) (INSULIN SHOCK)

TATARINOV, Yu.S.

Electrophoretic investigations of serum producing passive anaphylaxis.
Biokhimia 25 no.2:306-309 Mr-Ap '60. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Kafedra biokhimii Gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta im.
A.V. Lunacharskogo, Astrakhan',
(BLOOD PROTEINS) (ANAPHYLAXIS)
(ELECTROPHORESIS)

TATARINOV, Yu.S.

Immunochemical characteristics of serum proteins. Report No.1:
Reproduction of anaphylaxis by isolated fractions of blood serum
proteins. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 50 no.10:97-100 O '60.
(MIRA 14:5)

1. Iz. kafedry biologicheskoy khimii (ispolnyayushchiy obyazannosti
zaveduyushchego - dotsent Yu.S.Tatarinov) Astrakhanskogo meditsin-
skogo instituta imeni A.V.Lunacharskogo (dir. - kandidat
meditsinskikh nauk I.N.Alamdarov). Predstavlena deystvitel'nym
chlenom AMN SSSR V.V.Parinym.
(ANAPHYLAXIS) (BLOOD PROTEINS)

TATARINOV, YU. S., (USSR)

"Structural Relationships Between Immune γ -Globulins
and Protein Antigens."

Report presented at the 5th Int'l. Biochemistry Congress,
Moscow, 10-16 Aug 1961.

TATARINOV, Yu.S.

Comparative immunochemical analysis of γ -globulins isolated from
normal and hyper-gammaglobulinemic sera. Vop. med. khim. 7
no. 1:49-52 Ja-F '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Chair of Biochemistry, the "A.V. Lunacharski" State Medical
Institute, Astrakhan.
(GAMMA GLOBULIN) (SERUM)

TATARINOV, Yu.S.

Immunological characteristics of serum proteins. Report No.2:
Determination of the amount of protein fractions immunologically
related to albumins in globulins. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 52
no.7:81-83 Jl '61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Iz kafedry biologicheskoy khimii (ispolnyayushchiy obyazannosti zaveduyushchego - dotsent Yu.S. Tatarinov) Astrakhanskogo meditsinskogo instituta. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR N.N. Zhukovym-Verezhnikovym.
(BLOOD PROTEINS)

TATARINOV, Yu.S.; CHIRKIN, Yu.D.

Fractional composition of serum proteins in guinea pigs infected with Cl. perfringens and treated with ekmonovocillin-1 or tetracycline. Antibiotiki 7 no.4:335-339 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Kafedra biokhimii (zav. - dotsent Yu.S. Tatarinov), kafedra mikrobiologii (zav. - prof. B.I. Kurochkin) Astrakhanskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni A.V. Lunacharskogo.

(BLOOD PROTEINS) (TETRACYCLINE)
(CLOSTRIDIUM PERFRINGENS) (ANTIBIOTICS)

TATARINOV, Yu.S.

Some controversial questions in the monograph of V.I. Sachkov,
"Immunological methods for the study of rheumatism and other
collagen diseases." Vop. med. khim. 8 no.6:646-650 N-D '62.
(MIRA 17:5)

1. Kafedra biokhimii Astrakhanskogo meditsinskogo instituta
imeni A.V. Lunacharskogo.

AFANAS'YEVA, A. V.; TATARINOV, Yu. S.

Electrophoretic analysis of Wasserman reagins. Vest. derm. i
ven. 36 no.6:33-36 Je '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Iz kafedry biokhimii (i. o. zav. - dotsent Yu. S. Tatarinov)
Astrakhanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(SYPHILIS--DIAGNOSIS--WASSERMANN REACTION)
(ELECTROPHORESIS)

TATARINOV, Yu.S.

Immunological characteristics of serum proteins. Report No. 3:
The species-specificity of immune gamma globulins of the first
and second order. Biul.eksp.biol.i med. 54 no.7:59-62 Jl '62.
(MIRA 15:11)

1. Iz kafedry biologicheskoy khimii (zav. - dotsent Yu.S.
Tatarinov) Astrakhanskogo meditsinskogo instituta (rektor - dotsent
I.N.Alamdarov). Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR
N.N.Zhukovym-Verezhnikovym.
(GAMMA GLOBULIN)

TATARINOV, Yu.S.

Immunochemical analysis of the supernatant fluid after formation of the precipitate in the complex antigen-antibody system. Vop. med. Khim. 9 no. 3:244-250 My-Je '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Kafedra biokhimii Astrakhanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

TATARINOV, Yu.S.; AFANAS'YEVA, A.V.; PARPENOVА, L.P.

Development of serum proteins in human ontogenesis. Vop. med.
khim. 9 no.4 403-410 Jl-Ag'63 (MIRA 17:4)

1. Kafedra biokhimii i kafedra akusherstva i ginekologii Astrakhanского медитинского института.

TATARINOV, Yu.S.; NOGALLER, A.M.

Immunological characteristics of serum proteins in acute
and chronic cholecystitis. Terap. arkh. 35 no.1:37-43
(MIRA 16:9)
Ja'63.

1. Kafedry biokhimii (zav. - dotsent Yu.S. Tatarinov) i kli-
niki propevtiki vnutrennikh bolezney (zav. - prof. A.M.
Nogaller) Astrakhanskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni A.V.
Lunacharskogo.

TATARINOV, Yu.S.

Specificity of antigen components of globulin forming following
a spontaneous disintegration of the molecule. Biul. eksp. biol.
i med. 57 no. 2:84-87 F '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Kafedra biologicheskoy i organicheskoy khimii (zav. - dotsent
Yu. S.Tatarinov) Astrakhanskogo meditsinskogo instituta. Predstavlena
deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR N.N.Zhukovym-Verezhnikobym.

TATARINOV, Yu.S.

Detection of embryo-specific α -globulin in the blood serum of
a patient with primary liver cancer. Vop. med. khim. 30 no. 1:
90-91 Ja-F '64. (MIKU 17:12)

1. Kafedra biokhimii Astrakhar'skogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni
A.V. Lunacharskogo.

TATARINOV, Yu.S.

Detection of embryo-specific beta-globulin in the blood serum in hepatic cell cancer and the active stage of liver cirrhosis. Vop.med.khim. 10 no.2:218-219 Mr-Ap '64. (MIRA 18:1)

Immunochemical characteristics of serum paraprotein in a case of beta-myeloma. Ibid.:190-192

1. Kafedra biokhimii Astrakhanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

TATARINOV, Yu.S.; AFANAS'YEVA, A.V.

Detection of similar antigenic determinants in embryospecific
 α -globulins in man and some animals. Biul. eksp. biol. i med.
59 no.6:65-69 Je '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Kafedra biokhimii (zav. - dotsent Yu.S. Tatarinov) Astrakhan-
skogo meditsinskogo instituta.

TATARINOV, Yu.S.

Content of embryospecific λ -globulin in the serum of fetuses, new-born infants and adult persons in primary cancer of the liver. Vop. med. khim. 11 no.2:20-24 Mr-Ap '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

1. Kafedra biokhimii Astrakhanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

TATARINOV, Yu.S.

Current data on embryospecific antigenic components in human
blood serum. Vop. med. khim. 10 no.6:584-589 N-D '64.
(MIRA 19:1)

1. Kafedra biokhimii Astrakhanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

TSEFT, A.L.; TATARINOVA, A.A.

Methods for selective extraction of iron, copper, and sulfur from
the copper concentrates of central Kazakhstan. Vest. AN Kazakh.
SSR 14 no.8:32-42 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:10)
(Karaganda Province--Copper ores) (Hydrometallurgy)

TATARINOVA, A.M.

Competition for the title of brigades of communist labor in the
North Kazakhstan geological administration. Razved. i okh.
nedr 26 no. 1:58-59 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Severo-Kazakhstanskiy gruppkom profsyusa rabochikh
geologorazvedochnykh rabot.
(North Kazakhstan Province--Prospecting)

KOSTYLEVA, L.A.; TATARINOVA, G.A.

Determination of the silicon content of grey pig irons by the
method of thermoelectromotive force. Zav. lab. 30 no.9:1074 '64.
(MIRA 18:3)

1. Onezhskiy traktornyy zavod.

URDASYNOV, Iskander Nurtasovich; TATARINOVA, K.N., otv. red.; TSYBULEVSKIY, B.L., red.; ROMANOVA, N.I., tekhn. red.

[Labor movement and the labor party of Great Britain during the world economic depression] Rabochee dvizhenie i leiboristskaya partiia Velikobritanii v period mirovogo ekonomicheskogo krizisa. Otv. red. K.N.Tatarinova. Moskva, Izd-vo In-ta mezhdunarodnykh otnoshenii, 1961. 233 p. (MIRA 14:11)

(Great Britain—Labor party)
(Great Britain—Economic conditions)

S/020/60/132/06/67/068
B011/B003

AUTHORS: Belikova, N. P., Tatarinova, L. G.

TITLE: Spontaneous Infection of Haemaphysalis japonica douglasi N.
With the Virus of Ixodio Encephalitis in Primorskiy kray

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, Vol. 132, No. 6,
pp. 1462 - 1464

TEXT: It may be seen from publications that the part played by some Ixodidae ticks with respect to focuses of ixodio encephalitis in Haemaphysalis japonica douglasi has not been clarified as yet. It was not possible to isolate a virus from nymphae of this kind from a focus (N. V. Ryzhov and A. V. Kozlova, Ref. 3). For this reason the authors examined this tick with regard to virus, occurrence, and occurrence period. They used pubescent ticks which were collected in a wood of Swiss pines and deciduous trees in Tudo-Vakskoye, Kalininskiy rayon on May 20, 1958. Mice were infected with a 10% suspension prepared from 50 ticks. One mouse was taken ill on the sixth day. Other mice were taken ill after an infection with its brain. A death-rate of 100% was

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Spontaneous Infection of *Haemaphysalis japonica* douglasi N. With the Virus of Ixodic Encephalitis in Primorskiy kray

S/020/60/132/06/67/068
B011/B003

noted after the fifth experimental repetition. Fig. 1 provides a scheme of the virus isolation. The clinical picture showing convulsions, pareses, and paralyses was characteristic of encephalitis. In the first place, inflammations of the brain matter and meninges were caused in the central nervous system. This was indicative of a meningoencephalitis. The period of incubation was more and more shortened by further repetition of the experiments (from 16 to 5-6 days). The mice perished 24 hours after their illness. The authors proved the antigenic affinity of the strain No. 949 with the virus of ixodic encephalitis. The authors give a percentage of the individual Ixodidae ticks in woods of Swiss pines and deciduous trees of Primorskiy kray. Hence it proceeds that in addition to the main carrier of encephalitis (*Ixodes persulcatus*) *H.japonica douglasi* has a considerable share in the ticks' fauna of the plant associations mentioned. The greatest activity is developed by grown-up *H.japonica douglasi* during April and May, whereas *Ix.persulcatus* attain a maximum in May - June. The authors did not observe an attack of man by *Haemaphysalis concinna* in April (Fig. 2). There are 2 figures and 3 Soviet references. ✓

Card 2/3

Spontaneous Infection of Haemaphysalis japonica S/020/60/132/06/67/068
douglasi N. With the Virus of Ixodic B011/B003
Encephalitis in Primorskiy kray

ASSOCIATION: Vladivostokskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiény (Vladivostok
Scientific Research Institute of Epidemiology, Micro-
biology, and Hygiene)

PRESENTED: February 12, 1960, by Ye. N. Pavlovskiy, Academician

SUBMITTED: February 3, 1960

✓

Card 3/3

TATARINOVA, L.G.

Experimental data on the role of the tick *Haemaphysalis japonica*
douglasi N. in the transmission of the virus of tick-borne encephalitis.
Dokl. AN SSSR 140 no.2: 510-512 S '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Vladivostokskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut epidemiologii,
mikrobiologii i fitogenii. Predstavleno akademikom Ye.N.Pavlovskim.
(TICKS AS CARRIERS OF DISEASE) (ENCEPHALITIS)

TATARINOVA, L.G.; BELIKOVA, N.P.

Transmission of the virus of tick-borne encephalitis by Uromyces physalis
neumannii D. Dokl. AN SSSR 140 no. 3: 734-735 S '61. (MIRA 14:9)
1. Vladivostokskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut epidemiologii,
mikrobiologii i gigiyeny.
(MARITIME TERRITORY--ENCEPHALITIS) (TICKS AS CARRIERS OF DISEASE)

TATARINOVA, L.G.

Isolation of a tick-borne encephalitis virus from Oriochichla
dauma. Vop. virus 7 no.1:110 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Vladivostokskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut epidemi-
ologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny, Vladivostok.
(ENCEPHALITIS)
(TICKS AS CARRIERS OF DISEASE)
(THRUSHES)

TATARINOVA, L.G.

Isolation of tick-borne encephalitis virus from golden thrush.
(MIRA 18:3)
Trudy VladIEMG no.28-9 '62.

1. Iz Vladivostokskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta
epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny.

TATARINOVA, L.G.

Characteristics of local strains of the tick-borne encephalitis virus in experiment, on chicks. Trudy VladIVMGI no.2:9-11 '62.

Comparative characteristics of tick-borne encephalitis virus strains isolated in various foci of the Maritime Territory.
Ibid. 11-17 (MIRA 18:3)

1. Iz Vladivostokskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny.

TATARINOVA, L.G.; SVIDOVSKAYA, R.P.

Clinical aspects of tick-borne encephalitis in the Maritime Territory. Trudy VladIEMG no.2:17-21 '62. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Iz Vladivostokskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny i kliniki nervnykh bolezney Vladivostokskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

OBRATNOVA, Ye.A.; KATARINOVA, L.G.

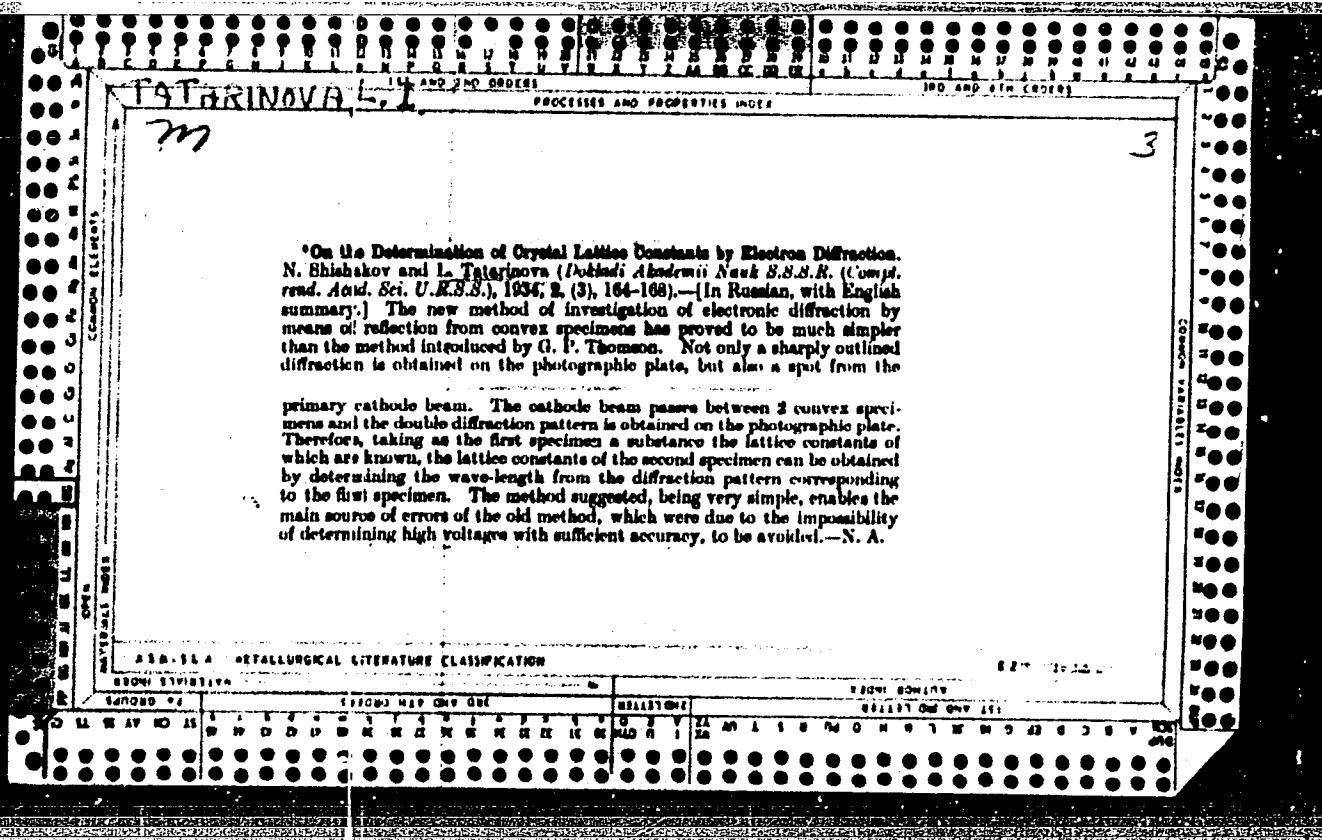
Some data on seroprevention of tick-borne encephalitis in
Chuguyevka District of the Maritime Territory. Trudy
VladIFMG no.2:22-24 '62. (MIRA 18:3)

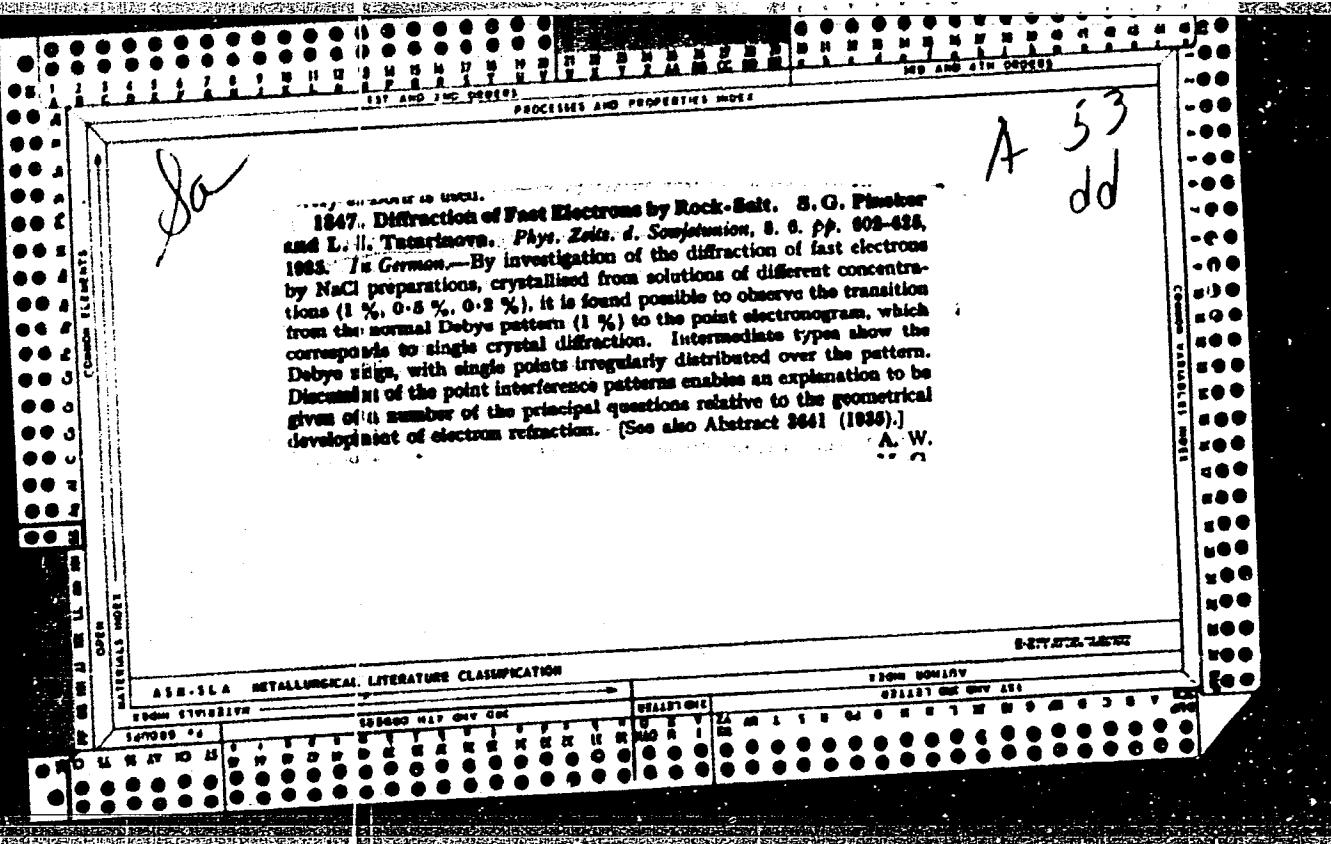
1. Iz Primorskoy krayevoy protivochumnoy stantsii i Vladivostokskogo
nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii
i gigiyeny.

SLONOV, M.N., zooparazitolog; Prinimali uchastiye: BELIKOVA, N.P., parazitolog
po iksodovym kleshcham; TATARINOVA, L.G., virusolog; KARABANOVA, E.M.,
laborant; SOTNIKOVA, T.I., laborant

Zooparasitic characteristics of a natural focus of tick-borne
encephalitis in the central part of the Maritime Territory.
Trudy VladIEMG no.2:27-32 '62. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Iz Vladivostokskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta
epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny.





5462. Electron Diffraction Analysis of Organic Films. S. Fischer and L. Tisza. *Acta Physicochimica, S. S.*, pp. 381-393, 1936. In *Corolla*, "Kolloid," rings and spots are observed in electron diffraction patterns, and it is shown that these diffractions are identical with those of paraffin. An orthorhombic structure is assumed and the estimated parameters are $a = 7.44$, $b = 4.97$, $c = 2.5$ Å, in good agreement with the X-ray results for paraffin. Further, structure amplitude considerations predict an intensity distribution coinciding with that observed in the diffraction patterns. The observed spacings are also compared with the theoretical values for cellulose, but comparison with cellulose derivatives is not possible owing to lack of published results on the subject. Where possible, the spacings for the impurity are referred to the known lattice constants of the specimen material. The orientations of paraffin are investigated and a tendency for the basal ab plane to lie parallel to the plane of the film is found. A. G. Q.

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APPENDIX METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

83341 8346777

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001

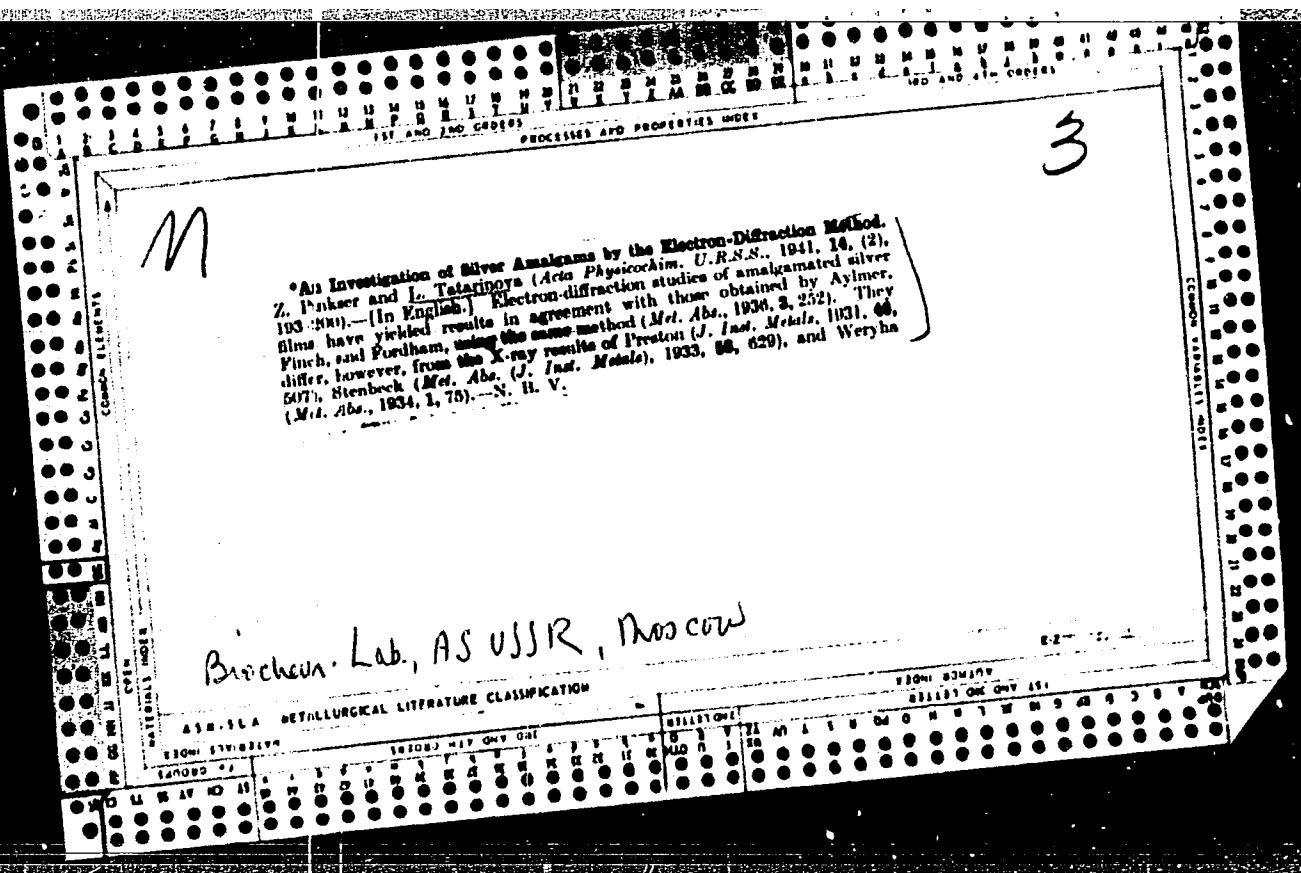
CIA-RDP86-00513R001755110008-3"

Electronographical studies of soil colloids. I. D. Seltzer and I. Tatarinova. *Pedology* (U. S. S. R.) 1941, No. 2, 33-47. For the study of soil colloids with the electronograph a thin film, less than 10^{-2} cm. in prep., the fraction less than 0.2μ or less than 0.12μ is used for this purpose. Several drops of these suspensions are placed on a cellulose membrane, less than 10^{-1} cm. in thickness, attached to a metal plate with perforations. The prep. is placed in the electronograph and subjected to electron rays. As these pass through the perforations, the electrons

waves are diffracted by the colloid, giving a system of concentric circles on the fluorescent screen. After the desired sharp focus is obtained, a plate is inserted and a photograph obtained. The exposure lasts a couple of sec. The rings of various intensity can be expressed in terms of counts, of the screen (d). For this purpose the Debye rings are measured in mm. and d is calculated from the formula: $ed = D\lambda$ or $d = D\lambda/e$, where e = the radius of the ring on the electromogram, d = the distance between rings, D = a const. of the app. (in the case under consideration $D = 1100$ mm. which is the distance from the prepn. to the photographic film); λ = the length of the waves. The authors analyze the formula and d is the derivation of its members and its application to soil colloids. The humic acids are used as a standard of comparison. An electromogram of humic acid, made by Scleitkild for x-ray studies, shows the Debye rings. From data obtained and with the Fuchs formula for humic acid the structural crystallochem. basis of the humic acid is presented. By use of the patterns of the mineral and organic colloids the authors proceed to give a picture of the organic mineral gels. On the electromograms the lines of montmorillonite and of humic acid are clearly shown. Various possibilities of attachment of the 3 types of colloids are suggested. An electrographic study of rare earths does not substantiate the assumption of a no. of investigators that these soils contain free alumina minerals. A study of the changes in the colloid makeup of solonetz caused by heating shows that the characteristic Debye rings of montmorillonite remain even after heating with one exception; the first ring is decreased; it had a d value of 10.5 Å. instead of 16-18 Å.

J. S. Jo

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755110008-3"



TATARINOVA, L.

Mbr., Biochemical Lab., Dept. Biol. Sci., Acad. Sci., -1941-. "Electronographic Investigation of Cadmium-Chloride," Acta Phys. 14, No. 5 1941.

TATARINOVA, L.G.; BELIKOVA, N.P.; KARNAUKHOVA, N.G.

In scientific institutions of Vladivostok. Vop.virus. 4 no.4:511 J1-
(MIRA 12:12)
Ag '59. (MARITIME TERRITORY--TICKS AS CARRIERS OF DISEASES)
(ENCEPHALITIS)

TATARINOVA, L. G.

"On the etiology of the tick-borne encephalitis on the Primorye region."

Page 90

Desyatoye soveshchaniye po parazitologicheskim problemam i prirodnoochagovym
boleznyam. 22-29 Oktyabrya 1959 g. (Tenth Conference on Parasitological
Problems and Diseases with Natural Foci 22-29 October 1959), Moscow-
Leningrad, 1959, Academy of Medical Sciences USSR and Academy of Sciences
USSR, No. 1 254pp."

"Electron Diffraction by Silver Amalgams. Z. G. Pinsker and L. I. Tatarinova (Zhur. Fizich. Khimii (J. Phys. Chem.), 1941, 15, 96-100; Brit. Chem. Abstr., 1943, (A 1), 4).—[In Russian.] Evaporated silver films kept in mercury vapour show transmission patterns of a cubic lattice (17.94 Å.) and at a higher mercury concentration, two tetragonal face-centred lattices (a 6.93 and 9.46, c 6.82 and 5.62 Å.). Cf. Met. Abstr., 1941, 8, 333.

TATARINOVA, L. I.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001

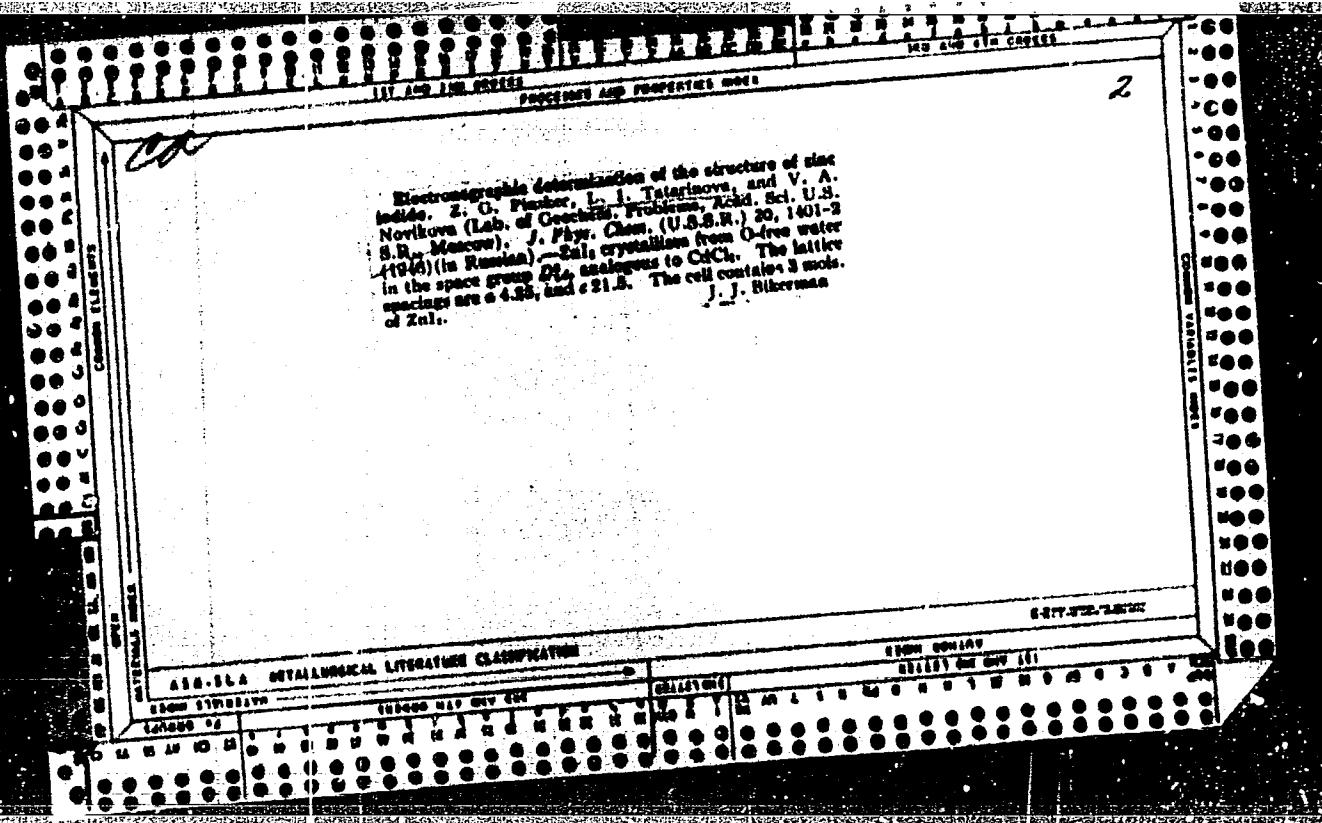
CIA-RDP86-00513R001755110008-3"

Solubility of kaolin in water. Z. G. PINSKER, L. I. TATARINOVA AND V. A. NOVIKOVA (Compt. rend. acad. sci. U. R. S. S., 33 [3] 231-32 (1941); Chem. Abstracts, 37, 6178 (1943).—Drops of the supernatant liquid from an aqueous suspension of finely pulverized nacrite were placed on thin celluloid films and evaporated at 40° to 60°C. The residue consisted of oriented polycrystals containing small laminated crystals of nacrite arranged with their basal plane parallel to the film but random along the azimuth. This result was further confirmed by examination with X rays. The same results were obtained on solutions obtained by ultrafiltration. It is therefore established that kaolin forms true solutions in water.

Re. A-9.

A I - 3 - Crystal Structure

Electronographic investigation of the structure of lead iodide. Z. Pinsker, L. Tatarinova, and V. Novikova (Acta Physicochim. U.S.S.R., 1943, 18, 378-386). - The investigation has established the existence of two modifications. PbI_2 obtained by crystallisation from aq. solutions belongs to the space-group $D_{\bar{3}}d$ with one mol. per unit cell, and cell dimensions $a = 4.54$, $c = 6.90$ \AA . PbI_2 obtained by sublimation belongs to the space-group $D_{\bar{3}d}^2$ with 3 mols. per unit cell and $a = 4.54$, $c = 20.7$ \AA . At. parameters are given.



TATARINOVA, L. I.

Z. G. Pinsker, E. L. Lapius, and L. I. Tatarinova, "The electronographic investigation of the structure of kaolinite. P. 1017.

A theory has been worked out for the formation and the calculation of electronograms from monocrystallic and oriented polycrystallic samples for the monoclinic lattice. A point electronogram has been obtained from the nacrite monocrystal which makes it possible to determine the dimensions of the unit lattice of kaolin minerals in the base plane (ab) and to determine the translation group for them (Γ_m).

Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry of the Acad. of Sciences U.S.S.R.

Institute of Crystallography, Moscow
December 31, 1947

SO: Journal of Physical Chemistry (USSR) 22, No. 9, 1948

Structure of the emitter of the Kubetskii tube. S. M. Gainshtain and L. I. Talarinova (Inst. Avtomatiki i Telemekhaniki, Akad. Nauk SSSR). Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR, 79, 436 (1951).—The compn. of the secondary-electron emitter film, prep'd. by treatment of Cu electrons deposited on Ag with an aq. soln. of H₂S at 40-80° followed by activation with Cu vapors in vacuo, and presumed to consist of a system Cu-S-Cu, was investigated by electron diffraction in reflection. X-ray diffn. of the Cu treated with aq. H₂S showed the film to be composed of Cu₂O, Cu₂S, CuS, and CuO, with Cu₂O predominating. The secondary-electron emissivity thus appears to be due to Cu₂O-Cu. Electrolytic Cu, deposited from a neutral CuSO₄ soln., at 0.3 amp/sq. dm., and known to contain some Cu₂O, gave in reflection electron diffraction only rings belonging to Cu₂O. It is thus proved that Cu₂O is present in the film prior to the treatment with H₂S; the subsequent reaction, Cu₂O + H₂O = Cu₂S + H₂O, is evidently slow, since even after the treatment Cu₂O predominates over Cu₂S. In some samples, Cu₂S was absent altogether. This variability of the compn. of the film explains the observed lack of reproducibility of films prep'd. by H₂S treatment of electrolytic Cu. Authentic Cu₂S films were obtained by condensation of S vapor on a NaCl crystal and subsequent condensation of Cu vapor. Electron-diffraction patterns of such films, heated (in vacuo to not over 300°), showed almost pure Cu₂S, with only a faint ring of Cu₂O. The diffraction patterns of such films remained practically unchanged on several days' standing in air at room temp. or on 1-hr. heating in air to 90° or in boiling-water vapor. After thermal treatment in vacuo, the films become lighter in color, as a result of the reaction 2 Cu₂O + Cu₂S = 6 Cu + SO₂. N. T. Tishin

* Inst Cusp telegraphy,

A S V J J R

TATARINOVA, L. I.
Solid State Physics

Dissertation: "An Electronographic Investigation of Crystalline and Amorphous
Antimony." Cand Phys-Math Sci, Inst of Crystallography, Acad Sci USSR, Moscow,
1953. (Referativnyy Zhurnal -- Fizika Moscow, Mar 54)

SO: SUM 213, 20 Sep 1954

TATARINOVA, L. I.

Electronographic investigation of amorphous antimony with the aid of Fourier analysis of the intensity curve. 1
L. I. Tatarinova and Z. G. Pinskier. *Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR* 95, 265-8 (1954); cf. Hendus, *C.A.* 37, 6514^a. 62
The electron-diffraction diagrams of amorphous Sb show 8 distinct interference maxima. The visual inspection of the diffraction phenomena on the fluorescent screen gives evidence for a continuous sublimation of Sb during the expt., and the gradual intensification of the interference circles indicates progressive cryst. The position of the original interferences of the amorphous phase is different from that of the cryst. end product. The intensity was measured by the visual Hartmann photometer. From the corresponding intensities the radial electron ds. and at. distance distribution $f(\sin \theta/\lambda)$ were derived, with use of the F values known from x-ray diffraction of Sb. The interference maxima are rather sharp, and much better than the x-ray curves discussed by Hendus. The coordination no. of the first group is in cryst. Sb = 3; in amorphous Sb = 4. Discrepancies were found in the second coordination sphere, but in the third sphere 9 neighboring atoms were found, whereas Hendus gave 12, as in cryst. Sb, which shows 12 neighbors with distances of 4.20 and 4.40 Å. The max. for 4.05 Å. corresponds to 3 Sb atoms, while in the cryst. state there are 4 atoms below the max. 5.15 and 5.23 Å. In the fifth sphere there are 28 atoms (Hendus gave 30); the 6th max. with $r = 7.10$ Å corresponds to 12 atoms. It is lacking in Hendus' calculus. The atomic radius of Sb is called, from the tetrahedral group $[Sb] = 1.4$ Å.; the same coordination for Sb occurs in the structure of S₈Sb and Ga₃, with diamond type. The difference of the structure of amorphous Sb from that of the cryst. modification is obvious. W. Eitel

PATARINOVA, L.I.

Electronographic study of amorphous antimony. Trudy Inst.krist.
(MLRA 9:6)
no.11:104-114 '55. (Antimony)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001755110008-3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001755110008-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001755110008-3

1. An X-ray micrographic study of GaSe. L. I. Tatarinova.

3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001755110008-3"

TATARINOVA, L.I.

70-2-9/24

AUTHOR: Tatarinova, L.I.

TITLE: An electronographic investigation of amorphous antimony sulphide. (Elektronograficheskoye issledovaniye amorfnoy sernistoy surmy)

PERIODICAL: "Kristallografiya" (Crystallography), 1957, Vol.2, No.2, pp. 260 - 267 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: Integral analysis of the radial density function obtained by transforming the X-ray or electron scattering curve of an amorphous solid has hitherto only been applied to substances with atoms of only one sort. Following the theory developed by B.K. Vaynshteyn (Kristallografia, 2 Nol, 1957) materials with several kinds of atoms can now be treated. The observed intensity curve was normalised by equating the areas of $I(s) \cdot s^2$ with $\sum f_m^2(s) \cdot s^2$ where f_m is the atomic scattering factor of the mth. type of atom. Instead of using 1 electron as the unit as in X-ray scattering the scattering function of the lighter atom (S) was used. Incoherent scattering was calculated by L. Bewilogua's method (Phys. Zeit., 32, 740, 1931) and subtracted. The semi-conductor Sb_2S_3 was chosen as a suitable object. The experimentally obtained intensity curves (reproduced) when transformed show peaks at

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An electronographic investigation of amorphous antimony sulphide. (Cont.)

2.33, 3.42 and about 4.0 Å. Integration of the peak areas shows that there are 5.7 S atoms round each Sb and 3.8 Sb atoms around each S. This indicates that in the amorphous phase of Sb_2S_3 the atoms tend to close packing. Acknowledgments are made to B.K. Vaynshteyn. There are 5 figures and Card 2/2 8 references, 6 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Institute of Crystallography Ac.Sc. USSR, (Institut Kristallografiia AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: December 12, 1956

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

TATARINOV, L. I.

15(0), 15(2)
Kololyte, B. T.,
Bacter of Technical Sciences
SER/30-59-2-45/60

200 *Journal of Health Politics*

10

EDITORIAL: **International** Vestnik Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, № 2, pp. 103-104

cont 1/4

2. P. H. Malmstrom investigated the electric properties of
potassium borate glass types in the $72\text{SiO}_2 - 27\text{B}_2\text{O}_3$ system.
P. H. Malmstrom - a paper of research work in the field of linear
absorption coefficient of glass types as dependent on the position of
composition boundary on the change of
V. P. Pustovitov reported on material he obtained
in the $72\text{SiO}_2 - 27\text{B}_2\text{O}_3$ system or the viscosity of glass types in the
 $72\text{SiO}_2 - 27\text{B}_2\text{O}_3$ system.

Dr. F. G. Molčanov summarized the working results obtained by the Physicotechnical Institute and found that in the materials investigated the short-wave water is not changed in the transition from the vitreous state to the crystalline state. Dr. M. M. Danilov, L. A. Gerasimov and N. N. Chukotko (Physicotechnical Institute) described the semiconductor properties of the silicate glass types with the composition of silicate and

In 1959, the Institute of Iron-Steel and
Metallurgy, Minsk Institute of Electrotechnical
Equipment (Besoec Institute of Electrotechnical Glass),
the investigation results of the boundaries of utilised
and the electric properties of glass utilised
types of the composition of constitutive secondary glass
I, II, III, IV and V groups of the
basic difference in the periodic system, were
probably held in 1959.
The first conference on semi-conductor glass types will
be held in 1959.

24.7000

75997
SOV/70-4-5-9/36

AUTHOR: Tatarinova, L. I.

TITLE: Study of the Short-Distance Order in Amorphous Semiconductors by Electron Diffraction Methods

PERIODICAL: Kristallografiya, 1959, Vol 4, Nr 5, pp 678-683
(USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author produced amorphous films sublimating As_2S_3 under vacuum upon a cold NaCl crystal, and GaAs, Sb_2Se_3 , Ge upon celluloid films. Ge was also sublimated upon NaCl and mica. The electron diffraction photographs of the sublimated compounds provided the diffraction intensity curves, the integral analyses of which, then, produced the radial density distribution curves. This method permits one to determine the interatomic distances in short-distance order and the number of atoms around a given atom, but does not furnish data on the exact positions of the atoms in an amorphous film. The interatomic distances between unlike atoms, arranged in short-distance order, were determined according to

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Study of the Short-Distance Order in Amorphous Semiconductors by Electron Diffraction Methods 75987
SOV/70-4-5-9/36

$$4\pi r^2 \sum_m K_m u_m(r) = 4\pi r^2 u_0 \sum_m K_m + \frac{2r}{\pi} \int_0^\infty s i(s) \sin sr ds, \quad (1)$$

where r means interatomic distance, K_m - effective scattering power of an atom, $u_m(r)$ - radial density of an atom, u_0 - the average atomic density determined by

$$u_0 = \frac{d}{M m_H}. \quad (2)$$

d - density of the amorphous film, M - molecular weight, m_H - mass of an H atom, $s = 4\pi(\sin\theta)/\lambda$, $i(s)$ - a value determined by

$$i(s) = \sum_m K_m^2 \left(\frac{f_m}{\sum_m f_m^2} - 1 \right),$$

I_n - experimental diffraction intensity, f - atomic scattering power. The ratio of the scattering powers

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Study of the Short-Distance Order in Amorphous Semiconductors by Electron Diffraction Methods 75987
SOV/70-4-5-9/36

of i and j atoms equals $(Z_i:Z_j)^{1/3}$, where $\lambda \approx 0.75$. The experimental interatomic distances ($r \text{ \AA}$), the number (n) of like and unlike atoms surrounding a given atom, and the atomic radii are compiled in the table. The table indicates that the coordination numbers in amorphous As_2S_3 remain the same as in its crystals, and probably the short distance order remains preserved despite the amorphous state. The coordination number of 4.18 in GaS is likely to point to tetrahedral coordination as in its crystals, but the interatomic distances are slightly distorted. The amorphous Sb_2Se_3 seems to adopt a badly distorted close-packed atomic arrangement of its crystals or a transition from it to a tetrahedral coordination; the interatomic distances are reduced relative to that in the crystals. The coordination number of 4.7 in amorphous Ge is likely to point to its highly disordered state, especially if sublimated upon an amorphous sublayer. The effect of sublayers of the short-distance order is still a problem of

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Study of the Short-Distance Order in Amorphous 75987
Semiconductors by Electron Diffraction Methods SOV/70-4-5-9/36

further studies. There is 1 figure; 1 table; and
13 references, 5 Soviet, 4 German, 2 U.S., 2 British.
The U.S. and British references are: B. E. Warren,
J. Appl. Phys., 8, 646-654, 1937; B. E. Warren
and others, J. Amer. Ceram. Soc., 19, 202-211, 1936; N.
W. Tideswell and others, Acta Crystallogr., 10, 2,
99-103, 1957; Structure Reports, 12, 175-176, 1949.

ASSOCIATION: Crystallographical Institute of the Academy of
Sciences of the USSR (Institut kristallografi AN
SSSR)

SUBMITTED: June 19, 1959

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Study of the Short-Distance Order in Amorphous Semiconductors by Electron Diffraction Methods 75987
SOV/10-4-5-9/36

Compound	Amorphous		Crystalline		Atomic radii Å
	r. Å	n	r. Å	n	
As ₂ S ₃	2.20	3.0 around As	2.15;	3 and 2	As: 1.40 (Coord. Nr 14) As: 1.35 (Coord. Nr 8) As: 1.18 (Coord. Nr 4) S: 1.04
	3.82	2.0 around S	2.20; 2.34;		
GaAs	2.53	4.2	2.44	4 and 12	Ga: 1.28
	4.25	10.0	3.98		
	2.45	4.7 around Sb 3.1 around Se	2.570-- 2.777	Isomorph with Sb ₂ S ₃ , Coord. Nr of Sb 7	
Sb ₂ Se ₃	3.30		2.98		Sb: 1.36 (Coord. Nr 4) Sb: 1.61 (Coord. Nr 12) Se: 1.41
	3.68				
	4.35				

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24.7000

76005

SOV/70-4-5-27/36

AUTHORS: Vaynshteyn, B. K., Tatarinova, L. I.

TITLE: Application of Strips for Integral Calculus of the
Equation of a Curve of Radial Distribution

PERIODICAL: Kristallografiya, 1959, Vol 4, Nr 5, pp 782-784 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The computation of the short-distance order in amorphous
solids and liquids and a number of other structural
problems necessitate the solution of the Fourier spheric
integral; this can be accomplished by the method suggested
by R. L. Harris, et al. The calculations can be con-
siderably reduced if the integral expression is sub-
stituted by the sum

$$F(r) = \sum_{s_k=0}^{s_k=s_{MAX}} A(s_k) \frac{\sin s_k r}{s_k r} \Delta s_k,$$

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Application of Strips for Integral Calculus
of the Equation of a Curve of Radial Dis-
tribution

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which permits the use of strips based upon a principle similar to that of Beevers-Lipson strips. Having prepared a set of 20 strips for each value of $s = 4\pi$ $(\sin v)/\lambda$ preselected with $\Delta s = 0.2$ at the interval from 0.2 to 10, and $\Delta r = 0.2$ Å at the interval from 0.2 to 9.0 Å, a radial distribution curve can be computed within 3 to 4 hours, while the integral calculus requires about 1 hour to find a single point of the curve. The same strips can be used if the function $F(s)$ is calculated on the basis of $A(r)$. Thus, the intensity distribution curve can be computed on the basis of a trial model of the radial distribution function. The strips are also applicable for the computation of the first peak of Patterson functions and of the atomic scattering curves on the basis of the experimental or given electron density distributions. The strips have been used in a number of cases by the second author (Abstract 75987) and have furnished satisfactory results. There are three tables; and 5 references, 2 Soviet, 1 U.S., 1 U.K., 1 German. The

Card 2/3

Application of Strips for Integral Calculus
of the Equation of a Curve of Radial Dis-
tribution

76005
SOV/70-4-5-27/36

U.S. and U.K. references are: R. L. Harris, R. E.
Wood, H. L. Ritter, J. Amer. Chem. Soc., 73, 3151-3155,
1951; C. A. Beevers, H. Lipson, Philos. Mag., 17, 855-859,
1934.

ASSOCIATION: Crystallographical Institute of the Academy of Sciences
of the USSR (Institut Kristallografii AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: June 19, 1959

Card 3/2

24.7100

77127
SOV/70-4-6-28/31

AUTHORS: Vitovskiy, B. V., Tatarinova, L. I.

TITLE: Phenomena Observed on Photoemulsion and Glass at the Contact With Quartz (Preliminary Communication)

PERIODICAL: Kristallografiya, 1959, Vol 4, Nr 6, pp 931-933 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors disclosed that a latent image on a film or plate disappears if a quartz crystal or plate has rested on it for a long time before development. The spot directly under quartz becomes completely regenerated. The degree of regeneration decreases with increased distance from quartz. Experimenting further, a film was exposed to light and left for 1 year partially covered with a round quartz plate. Then a drawing was photographed by contact printing. The circular part of the film, covered with quartz, proved to have restored its sensitivity completely, i.e., the photograph within this part was as clear as if taken on fresh film, while the parts beyond the quartz cover remained blank. Another photoplate, of which half had been exposed to

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Phenomena Observed on Photoemulsion and Glass
at the Contact With Quartz (Preliminary
Communication)

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light and the other half not exposed, was left covered with a quartz plate that had a pencil drawing. After development of the plate, its unexposed half did not show any radiation effect, proving that no radioactive substance was present in the quartz. The exposed half became regenerated, except below the pencil lines of the drawing, which consequently left its print within the exposed half of the plate. The authors also found that after a long rest quartz leaves a print on glass or any other clean subject. The prints having the same form as the regenerated spots on exposed films are formed by thin coating whose thickness gradually vanishes from the quartz covered spot toward the edge of the glass. The coating can easily be rubbed off with the fingers. The study of the coating matter by electron diffraction methods disclosed its cubic structure with $a = 5.68 \text{ \AA}$. The interplanar spacings are the same as in α -cristobalite whose tetragonal unit cells have $a = 4.90 \text{ \AA}$ and $c = 6.92 \text{ \AA}$. However, since the coating matter is cubic, it cannot be cristobalite. SiO_2 is cubic with $a = 5.16 \text{ \AA}$, but it is known to be unstable at low temperatures. Si is cubic with

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Phenomena Observed on Photoemulsion and Glass
at the Contact With Quartz (Preliminary
Communication)

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$a = 5.42 \text{ \AA}$. Some of the electron diffraction photographs had many additional lines not yet identified. It is believed that the deposition of this coating matter causes regeneration of the exposed photofilms. A few more experiments that produced spotty coating of celluloid through circular holes furnished contradictory results. There are 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Crystallographical Institute of the Academy of Sciences,
USSR (Institut kristallografi AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: December 2, 1958

Card 3/3

MIL'NER, A. S.; TATARINOVA, L. I.

Electric and magnetic properties of nickel films deposited on
glass. Fiz. met. i metalloved. 9 no.5:673-679 My '60.
(MIRA 14:4)
1. Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni A. M. Gor'kogo
(Nickel—Magnetic properties)
(Metallic films)

26644
S/070/61/006/005/002/011
E132/E560
94.7200 (1144, 1160)AUTHORS: Tatarinova, L.I. and Kazmazovskaya, T.S.TITLE: The determination of the short-range ordering in
amorphous indium selenide by an electronographic
method

PERIODICAL: Kristallografiya, 1961, Vol.6, No.5, pp.668-670

TEXT: Specimens of films of amorphous InSe were prepared by
vacuum evaporation on to NaCl crystals (at room temperature). The
electron diffraction pattern showed three diffuse rings. The
intensity of the scattering curve was measured by microphoto-
metering five photographs exposed for varying times. The scatter-
ing curve was inverted by the standard Fourier methods to give the
radial density distribution. Measurements extended from
 $s = (\sin \theta)/\lambda = 0.6$ to 11.6 . Peaks in the radial density
distribution were found at radii of 2.60 , 3.15 and 4.22 \AA with
areas of 9.07 , 3.25 and 36.7 , respectively. The number of closest
atoms in the first coordination sphere which can be identified
as the In-Se distance is measured as 3.46 . The coordination is
thus shown to be tetrahedral. The second peak can be interpreted~~X~~

Card 1/2

The determination of the ...

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E172/E560

as the In-In distance and its area corresponds to 0.95 (1) atom. The general number of closest neighbours is thus the sum, namely, 4.4. In the third coordination sphere corresponding to Se-Se and In-Se distances there are only two thirds as many atoms as in the crystalline InSe. The density of the amorphous InSe is 10% less than that of the crystalline InSe. The short-range ordering is thus as in crystalline InSe. The scattering volume over which coherent scattering takes place is estimated to be about 350 \AA^3 and to contain about 20 atoms. The diameter of the sub-particles is about 7 \AA . Acknowledgments are expressed to B. K. Vaynshteyn for discussing the obtained results. There are 2 figures and 8 references: 7 Soviet and 1 non-Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut kristallografii AN SSSR
(Institute of Crystallography AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: December 29, 1960

Card 2/2

VAYNSHTEYN, B.K.; TATARINOVA, L.I.

Electron diffraction study of poly- γ -methyl L-glutamate.
Dokl. AN SSSR 139 no.6:1347-1350 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Institut kristallografi AN SSSR. Predstavлено академиком
N.V. Belovym.

(Electron diffraction examination)
(Glutamic acid)

TATARINOVA, L.I.; VAYNSHTEYN, B.K.

Electron diffraction study of the α -form of poly- γ -methyl-L-glutamate. Vysokom. soed. 4 no.2:261-269 F '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Institut kristallografii AN SSSR.
(Glutamic acid) (Electron diffraction examination)

1. *Chlorophytum comosum* (L.) Willd. (Liliaceae)

ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE STYLING

Recently it has been thoroughly studied and was found to have a cubic structure with a lattice parameter of $a = 5.47 \text{ \AA}$. The present article is devoted to the anomalous form of this semiconductor compound, which

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L 42395-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5018484

for assuming that the arrangement of the atoms in the amorphous phase approaches maximum packing density. It is found that the short range order of the

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ENCL: CC

SUB CODE: SS, NP

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L 38512-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) 2DW/JD

ACC NR: AP6018766 SOURCE CODE: UR/0070/66/011/003/0389/0392

51

6

AUTHOR: Aliyev, F. I.; Tatarinova, L. I.ORG: Institute of Physics, AN AzerbSSR (Institut fiziki AN AzerbSSR);
Institute of Crystallography, AN SSSR (Institut kristallografi AN SSSR)TITLE: Electronographic investigation of amorphous thallium selenide

SOURCE: Kristallografiya, v. 11, no. 3, 1966, 389-392

TOPIC TAGS: thallium compound, selenide, electronic measurement, CRYSTAL LATTICEABSTRACT: Electronograms are used to investigate the amorphous phase of thallium selenide. The films were produced by sublimation in vacuum on crystals of sodium chloride. From the curve of the radial atomic distribution there were found the Tl-Se distances $r_1 = 2.90 \text{ \AA}$, $n_1 \sim 2$ and $r_2 = 3.80 \text{ \AA}$, $n_2 \sim 7$. In the thallium selenide crystal lattice the approximate distance between the atoms of thallium and selenium is equal to 2.68 \AA . The thallium atom is surrounded by four selenium atoms in a deformed tetrahedron. In amorphous thallium selenide, tetrahedrons are not formed. The method used in the investigation involves integral analysis of the curve of the experimental intensity; this is an objective method and requires no a priori

UDC: 548.74

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ACC NR: AP6018766

assumptions as to the mutual disposition of the atoms and makes it possible to determine the distance between the atoms in the substance. The curve of the radial distribution on which the method is based is determined by the equation

$$4\pi r^2 u_m(r) \sum K_m = 4\pi r^2 u_0 \sum_m K_m + \frac{2r^2}{\pi} \int_0^\infty s^2 i(s) \frac{\sin sr}{sr} ds \dots \quad (1)$$

Here r is the distance between the atoms; K_m is the effective diffusivity of atom m ; $u_m(r)$ is the radial density of the atoms; u_0 is the mean atomic density; $s = 4\pi \sin \theta / \lambda$; $i(s)$ are quantities determined from the curve of the experimental intensity. Orig. art. has: 1 formula, 3 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 07, 20/ SUBM DATE: 24Jun65/ ORIG REF: 008/ OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2 ell

S/120/63/000/001/032/072
E032/E314

AUTHORS: Mil'ner, A.S., Litovchenko, T.A. and Tatarinova, L.N.

TITLE: Determination of the magnetic characteristics of thin
ferromagnetic films

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 1, 1963,
131 - 132

TEXT: A torsion magnetometer is described for determination
of magnetization curves and static hysteresis loops of ferro-
magnetic films in the temperature range 60 - 1 000 $^{\circ}$ K. The
magnetometer is shown in Fig. 1. It consists of an evacuated glass
or quartz tube 1. A quartz rod 4 is attached to a phosphor-
bronze suspension at one end and to a copper holder 3 at the
other. The film under investigation is placed in this holder,
while the suspension 5 is attached to the copper rod 6 which
passes through the glass-to-metal seal 7. A rigid copper frame
8 is firmly attached to the upper end of the quartz rod 4 with
its plane is perpendicular to the plane of the holder 3. The
mirror 10 is attached to this frame and is used to observe the
rotation of the system. One end of the frame is soldered onto the
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Determination of

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EO32/E314

lower end of the suspension 5, while the other end of the frame is soldered to a copper wire which forms a thermocouple junction with a constantan wire 14 at the holder 3. The other end of the constantan wire is taken up through the glass-to-metal seal, forming a spiral around the suspension 5. The necessary temperature is produced by placing the lower part of the tube in an electrical heater or a dewar. Thus, two leads are sufficient to determine the magnetization of the film by passing a compensating current through the coil 8, the temperature being measured by the thermocouple. Fig. 3 shows the hysteresis loop for 2 650 Å thick nickel film on a glass base. The experimental points are in satisfactory agreement with the theoretical curves. There are 3 figures.

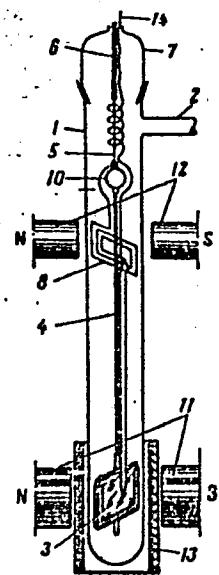
ASSOCIATION: Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet
(Khar'kov State University)

SUBMITTED: April 7, 1962

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Determination of the

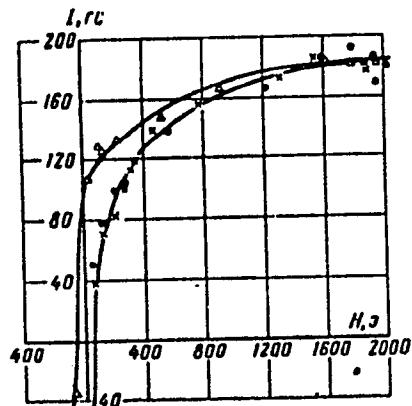
Fig. 1:



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Fig. 3:



5,4400

39126
S/058/62/000/006/057/136
A061/A101

AUTHORS: Vitovskiy, B., Tatarinova, L. V.

TITLE: Problem of the crystallization of "pure substances"

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 6, 1962, 9, abstract 6E75
(In collection: "Rost kristallov. T. 3". Moscow, AN SSSR, 1961,
247 - 253. Discuss., 501 - 502)

TEXT: Problems of diffusion and of its qualitative dependence on the surface state in the contact of two bodies are considered. The imprints produced by plane Pb-foil figures and by quartz crystals on glass surface are shown. It has been discovered that particles coating a photoemulsion surface which contains a latent image, induce a process of regression in it; thus, on photographs of negatives, the surface of which contained quartz slices and Al-foil figures, they produced clear sections on the exposed plate surface. The electron-diffraction figures from glass plates being in contact with a polished quartz surface corresponded to a substance with cubic lattice and $a = 5.68 \text{ \AA}$. In the case of Cu - glass contact, Cu_2O reflexes were detected, and $a = 4.26 \text{ \AA}$. The surface impurities

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Problem of the crystallization of "pure substances"

forming on the contact of two bodies may also occur in the crystallization of different substances.

I. Kamentsev

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

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